

rence, and as the *Grimes* has been released, no further notice is likely to be taken of it by the Department of State.

NEW YORK, 13.—The General Railroad Time Convention met at the Hotel Brunswick to-day. There were 125 managers and general managers of railways throughout the United States and Canada present. The association embraces 155 roads, operating over 20,000 miles of road. In October, 1884, the association met in Philadelphia, and a committee was appointed to draft a set of rules which should regulate the time and management of trains, and during the two years which have elapsed, the committee have been prosecuting their arduous task. To-day the association met for the purpose of discussing these rules, which number 25, covering every point relating to the time and management of trains, and if no objection is made to them the convention will adopt them and sign an agreement to put them into effect on the 15th of November.

CHICAGO, 13.—Delegate Barry was seen by a *Daily News* reporter at noon to-day, and said: "The men have their mind set on the eight-hour rule and will agree to nothing else. We made a proposition this morning to the packers that the eight-hour men will agree to work all the over time necessary. This will be practically a recognition of the eight-hour question, and will be accepted by the men. The packers submitted a proposition that the work and men be paid by the hour. This will not be accepted. I have proposed a meeting with the packers at the Board of Trade this afternoon, and should they accept the proposition the matter will be settled ultimately. Should they not meet me I will take other means to effect a settlement, for this thing must be fixed up quickly, as it is all nonsense for Armour to suppose that his beef butchers will work under the circumstances by which they are surrounded. If I find that things are as I sometimes suspect they are, and that the packers are playing a waiting game, I will take more energetic measures at once, and on my return to Richmond shall tell the Knights thereof that the Armour beef is not as good as it used to be, and we will see how the opinions of two millions of men throughout the country will affect the trade."

RICHMOND, 13.—The proposed amendment to the Constitution, extending to two years the terms of all general officers excepting those members of the co-operative board, was then taken up and adopted. The terms of the members of the co-operative board remain as at present.

When that matter had been disposed of, the regular order of business was suspended and the General Assembly proceeded to the election of general officers.

General Master Workman Powderly and General Worthy Foreman Griffiths were re-elected to the offices they have already held for seven consecutive terms.

At the afternoon session it was decided to divide the office of General Secretary and Treasurer. Charles H. Litchman, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, was placed in nomination for the office of Secretary by James Campbell, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The nomination was seconded by Tom O'Reilly, of New York. The only candidate placed in nomination by the opposition was James Buchanan, of Denver, Colorado. Litchman was elected by more than 130 majority.

Frederick Turner, the present General Secretary and Treasurer, was nominated for General Treasurer. Turner was elected by more than 230 majority.

The balloting for members of the Executive Board then began. The following names were placed in nomination: John W. Hayes of New Jersey, Thomas P. Barry of Michigan, W. H. Bailly of Ohio, T. B. McGuire of New York, Joseph Buchanan of Colorado, W. H. Mullen of Richmond, Ira B. Aylesworth of Baltimore, Maryland, and John Howe of Massachusetts. An informal ballot was taken, in which Mr. Hayes led in the number of votes polled, with Barry second.

Some delegates wanted to continue voting, but the motion to adjourn until to-morrow was put and carried.

NEW YORK, 13.—On the application of the District Attorney the bail of Alderman Sayles is also declared forfeited. Pearson gave bonds in \$40,000. This afternoon Ex-Alderman Wendel came to the District Attorney's office accompanied by his bondsman, Bernard Karsah, a jeweler. The Alderman felt greatly elated at having been so lucky as to keep out of the clutches of the police last night and apologized to the detectives for the trouble he had given them in searching for him. He said he slept in an emigrants' lodging house in Greenwich Street last night. Ex-Alderman Finch also called at the District Attorney's office to arrange for increased bail. Alderman Shiers, who was released on temporary bail last night in the Central Police Office, paid a short visit to the District Attorney's office, remaining only until the bonds were perfected and made permanent.

GALVESTON, 13.—Last night's furious gale subsided towards morning, and to-day it is clear. The damage to shipping and railroad property is slight, and beyond the wetting of a couple of barges laden with cotton on the gulf side of the city, no serious damage is reported.

New Orleans, 13.—Chief Operator West, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has received the following message from the operator at Orange, La.: "The town of Sabine Pass was totally

destroyed by the water of Sabie River last night. There are known to have been 65 lives lost. Last night during the overflow, the hotel, with some 15 or 20 people in it, was swept out into the bay and every one of the inmates drowned. The captain of a schooner from there to-day says that not a house is left in the whole country and every living thing there was drowned.

A party of men came from Beaumont this evening with the intention of joining the people of Orange and going down to Sabine Pass with a relief boat.

The wires have been down all day both sides of Orange. Sabine Pass is 12 miles below Beaumont on the Sabie River.

NEW YORK, 13.—At the meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company's stockholders held to-day, Samuel Sloan presiding, the following new directors were elected: Austin Corbin, Henry B. Hyde and John G. Moore. These gentlemen took the places of Harrison Durkee, deceased, Frank Work and Hugh J. Jewett.

President Norvin Green presented his annual report. The bonded debt at the close of the year was: Revenues \$1,298,638, expenses \$12,378,783; profits \$3,919,855; surplus July, 1885, \$4,324,504, from which profits and surplus deduct \$3,924,025 for dividends and interest charges and the surplus June 30th of this year of \$4,310,324 remains.

The report says: "Whilst the volume of business traffic has continued to increase, the tables show a material reduction in revenue, principally in cable, gold and stock and commercial news earnings. Notwithstanding the continued reductions in rates, the earnings from the land lines service have been well maintained, the falling off in earnings from messages transmitted on overland lines, being less than the increase from the wire rentals. The outlook for the ensuing year is better in the face of active and extended competition and further reduced rates. The earnings are well maintained. The early moving grain crop made an active business in July and August, and the weekly returns from test offices showed a large increase. It has been demonstrated that with two or more computers reaching all principal commercial centers east of the Rocky Mountains, and with some of the rates cut below the cost of service, the company still maintains an earning capacity equal to more than four per cent. on its capital stock above the fixed charges."

NEW YORK, 13.—The committee appointed by the Tammany Hall County Convention waited upon Congressman Hewitt this afternoon. Hewitt invited them into his private room and a long discussion and conference was held. When it was ended the committee came out with downcast faces and hurried away. It is generally believed that Hewitt has declined the nomination for mayor.

CHICAGO, 13.—The following are the principal points in the address to the Republican party issued by the National Committee of Anti-Saloon Republicans appointed at the conference held in Chicago on the 15th: After dwelling upon the magnitude of the liquor traffic has attained in America and the resulting evils, the address emphasizes the disastrous effects on working classes, refers to the crimes accruing from the operation of prohibition laws, and says: "This widespread violation of one of the wholesome laws breeds a general contempt for all law and opens a hospitable door to those modern allies of the saloon system—Communism and Anarchy. The saloon power in the United States uses a corruption fund to carry the elections by the purchase of votes, to obstruct the cause of justice by tampering with juries and to punish with defeat public servants who incur its displeasure. The address declares that the saloon ought to be put out of existence, and that until destroyed the saloon should be crippled by every restraint and disability which the local public sentiment will enforce and made to reimburse as much as possible of the public loss it causes. The address believes this policy the proper one to pursue. The address insists that the Republican party has been called to this work. By attacking great wrongs consecutively it has destroyed them in detail, and in each success has prepared the people for another step, and the hour has struck for the next advance."

CLEVELAND, O., 14.—A report was received here this morning by M. A. Branley & Co., owners of the propeller *Selah Chamberlain*, stating that the vessel was sunk in a collision with the New York Central Line boat six miles east of Sheboygan, Wis., last night, and four deck hands and the second engineer, names unknown, were lost.

NEW ORLEANS, 14.—A dispatch to the *Times-Democrat* received early this morning from Orange, Texas, says the storm did great damage at Sabine Pass. The Porter hotel, which contained a large number of guests, was swept away and a boat containing a number of people was overturned in the bay and all on board were drowned. Eight lives are known to be lost. It is feared that the worst has not been learned. A schooner picked up three men in the bay in an exhausted condition. A relief boat has gone from Orange with provisions and clothing for the destitute.

MONTICELLO, Ill., 14.—This morning, about 200 disguised men overpowered the Sheriff, broke in the jail, took Henry Wieldman, the wife murderer, and banged him to a tree near the jail. After hanging, they shot him eleven times to make sure work.

RICHMOND, Va., 14.—The executive board of the Knights of Labor this morning decided to send \$5,000 each to the locked out cotton-workers at Augusta, Ga., the curriers and tanners of Salem and Peabody, Mass., and the plumbers of New York City. More will be sent when needed.

CINCINNATI, 14.—The remains of Chief Justice Chase were interred in Woodlawn cemetery this morning, with very impressive services.

CHICAGO, 14.—A heavy wind and rain storm passed over the city this morning, wrecking numerous signs, demolishing two real estate buildings and doing great damage.

FOREIGN.

SOFIA, 11.—In the elections for members of the Great Sobranje to elect a successor to Prince Alexander all the government candidates have been successful. M. Karaveloff, pro-Russian, received but 50 out of 1,600 votes cast in his district.

The government attach little importance to the action of Neklinderff, the Russian agent here, in suspecting diplomatic relations. On Saturday the crowd hooted at a number of peasants assembled in the garden of the Russian consulate. The peasants replied by throwing blocks of wood and stones. The crowd retaliated, whereupon the Montecurins in the garden of the Consulate fired upon the mob. Fifteen revolver bullets struck the walls of the British and German Consulates. The peasants subsequently left the Consulate. They say they did not know for what purpose their presence was required, but that they had been induced to come to Sofia by six chiefs.

Several persons disguised as *gens d'armes* have been arrested for denouncing the Government.

LONDON, 11.—A dispatch from Vienna says that at a meeting at Rastchuk, M. Stojanew read a dispatch from Prince Alexander declining the money voted to him by the Sobranje, and saying he was prepared to accept the throne of Bulgaria if re-elected.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the Czar, while discussing recently the Bulgarian crisis, said: "If the Bulgarian question can be settled peaceably well and good, but I will not go to war for the sake of the disorderly Bulgarians."

PARIS, 12.—A number of "sandwich" men have been arrested in Paris for displaying placards on which were caricatures of Prince Bismarck.

DUBLIN, 12.—The regular fortnightly meeting of the National League was held to-day. The receipts since last meeting were stated to have been \$2,000. Secretary Harrington said that many landlords were making gross reductions in rents, but a large number of writs of ejectment continued to be served.

PARIS, 12.—There is a rapid growth of the war feeling in France. The Boulanger party have begun to issue two new journals—*La Revanche* and *La Soldat-La Colporteur*—to advocate an offensive policy in vindication of the old military prestige of France. General Boulanger, however, disowns any connection with the papers.

Lavedon, the military critic, writes to *Figaro* that General Boulanger has prepared a well-conceived plan, in conjunction with a staff officer of high rank, for a continental campaign.

The *Militaire* says that General Boulanger desires war, not for the purpose of recovering Alsace and not to gratify personal ambition, but a step leading to the solution of the so-called questions. The strictest taboo of everything German is being observed.

Lockenol, Minister of Commerce, has ordered the police to prosecute all persons selling boxes of toys imported from Germany and containing a map of France without Alsace.

SOFIA, 13.—The elections in Bulgaria for members of the Great Sobranje have resulted in the return of 480 government candidates, 26 members of the Zankoff party and 15 adherents of M. Karaveloff.

DUBLIN, 13.—The *Mail* says the Rev. Augustus Stopford Brooke, the eminent Unitarian preacher, has become insane and has been confined in the insane asylum.

AN EPISTLE

OF THE FIRST SEVEN PRESIDENTS OF THE SEVENTIES

To the Presidents and Members of the respective Quorums in Zion and throughout the world:

DEAR BRETHREN—We feel impelled by the responsibilities devolving upon us and because of our inability to meet personally, as often as we desire, with the various quorums, to address you by letter, and suggest some few items for your consideration.

You are all, by virtue of your ordination, representatives of the most high God, and preachers of His Gospel. Many from among your members with commendable zeal, energy, faithfulness and humility, have gone upon missions abroad and borne a faithful testimony to the Gospel truths. Nor have such hesitated in the performance of their duties even though their pathway seemed beset with dangers, and no friend was near but the Almighty to give them encouragement. The partial results of these labors are visible in the thousands of faithful Saints who have flocked to Zion and are now staunch members of

this great God-blessed commonwealth. But, however much has been done in the past, the field of usefulness for the Seventies and all faithful men seems yet to be limitless. Many nations are even now without an authorized servant of God within their borders, and many millions of people are yet living in utter ignorance of the true Gospel of Christ. Such must be taught and warned, and the labor of doing this devolves principally upon the thousands of Seventies who have been and are being ordained.

Are you prepared for these labors? Do you conduct your meetings and theological classes in such a manner as to specially prepare those who attend for missionary labor? Is your financial condition such that you are free from debt, and can you, if your services are needed, go on a mission at any time without leaving your family to want or suffering? Are your habits such as to enable you to teach the principles of the Gospel by example as well as precept? If you cannot now answer these inquiries in the affirmative let us urge you to place yourselves, as soon as possible, in a condition to do so.

While the Seventies are at home, however, they need not feel that they are deprived of the privilege to do good. There are abundant opportunities for the full exercise of all the bodily and mental faculties with which God has endowed each individual, and the fact is apparent to every thoughtful person that even in Zion there are many who need instruction in the principles and duties of the Gospel. Besides, it is your duty to look after the families of those who may be upon missions, to see that their wants are supplied, and by your presence and spirit encourage the wives and children of those who are thus absent. Of the means you accumulate you should not only pay your tithes and ward donations, but should also assist therewith for the building of the temples, for the gathering of the poor, for the establishment of a quorum fund, for the payment of your annual dues to the general Seventies' fund, and for many other laudable objects, which continually arise. And in thus giving, you will be blessed both temporally and spiritually, if the proper feeling accompanies your acts of charity.

When your labors are needed in your respective Wards do not withhold them, but be ready at all times to prove to your Bishop and all around you that the spirit of your high and holy calling fills you and will not permit you to be idle while so much iniquity exists in the earth. Employ your spare moments in useful study, for remember that "Intelligence is the glory of God," and no man can be saved in ignorance. Always set an example of studiousness and industry, which it will be profitable for those around you to follow.

Remove iniquity from your organizations by obeying the counsels given in former letters. Do not permit sinful members to encumber the growth of your quorums. If men do wrong wilfully and will not repent, let them be dealt with according to the law. In these matters however, let justice be tempered with mercy, and as long as there is hope of reclaiming an erring one do not cease your labors with him. Our mission is to save men and all efforts should tend in that direction.

We would meekly exhort you all to purify yourselves, and then labor to remove from your families everything that is contrary to the mind and will of God. Encourage your sons to labor in the Priesthood, to gain an education, to become skillful in the use of tools, to be industrious, economical, humble and faithful. Teach your daughters to become useful at home, to acquire knowledge and to put away pride and vanity. Cause all your children to regard purity of thought and action as one of the highest objects of their existence, and chastity as far more valuable than life. Let your own actions bespeak a noble desire and spirit. Put away all evil thoughts, evil speaking, evil judgments one of another, evil manners, customs, associations and fashions, and seek the Lord with full purpose of heart, so will His blessings be increased upon you to the filling of your hearts and homes with joy and peace, and the knowledge be given you that a crown of celestial glory waits for you in the celestial kingdom of our God.

Your brethren in the Gospel.

HENRY HERRIMAN,
H. S. ELDREDGE,
JACOB GATES,
ABRAHAM H. CANNON,
SEYMOUR B. YOUNG,
C. D. FURLESTAD,
JOHN MORGAN.

REPORT OF THE DEAF MUTE INSTITUTE.

The public will be interested to know that the Institute for the education of deaf mutes is now in successful operation in connection with the Deseret University. The pupils still meet in classes in the University building, and board at a large and commodious house on Second North Street, in a neighborhood convenient to the University. The house has been thoroughly renovated within and without. A new coat of paint gives the whole building a neat appearance. The grounds are cleansed every afternoon after school hours by the boys, under the direction of Professor White, while the girls attend to their domestic affairs under the supervision of Mrs. White, who is assisted in her work by two capable and experienced hearing women, one of whom serves as a maid

of all work and the other as a sort of assistant matron or housekeeper; so that the household is in complete working order, insuring the best of care for the comfort of the pupils.

Particular attention has been paid to the sanitary condition of the Institute, after the methods usual in eastern institutions for the deaf and dumb. In order to prevent offensive odors from the waste pipe, which might endanger the health of the inmates, a trap and a ventilator were attached to the sink by an experienced plumber to carry off the gases from the waste water. Pure water is obtained from a flowing well recently sunk, and the old well is filled up. In short, as one prominent physician has said, there is no better regulated place in town.

Visitors, who have passed through the house have said with one voice "the pupils have a pretty and comfortable home. They must be happy here."

In regard to the pupils, the quota of five beneficiaries allowed by the County Court of Salt Lake County at the Institute has been filled up, but we regret to say that there are several more applicants from this county who cannot be admitted to the Institute on that account. Among the applicants are two peculiar cases, a boy and a girl, whose hearing is perfect, but whose vocal organs are so defective that they cannot be taught in the public schools and they come to the Deaf Mute Department to learn reading, writing, arithmetic and other branches of a common school education.

As may be imagined, the Principal has been put to a great deal of expense to start the Institute and he cannot admit other applicants free of charge, though he is anxious to help a few students from distant counties who cannot afford, from their limited finances, to support the pupils at the Institute. Some county courts which have signified their intention of paying for the support of a few pupils from their counties, cannot make an appropriation by law until December next, and in the meantime these pupils must be boarded and lodged at the expense of the Institute. Some kind-hearted people in distant counties have been moving in the matter and using their influence to send more uneducated deaf mutes to the University by means of their respective county courts.

Matters are progressing finely so far in the education of the deaf mutes of this Territory, and with patience, greater results may be expected as time goes on.

PROVO POINTS.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

On Tuesday the grand jury presented two bills of indictment under the laws of the Territory.

The People vs. Abe Chalmers, indicted for assault with intent to commit murder. Plea of not guilty.

The People vs. Abe Chalmers charged with misdemeanor. Plea set for Thursday (to-day.)

This morning the lynching party from Tintic was arraigned, 13 in number. They were charged with involuntary manslaughter, as found by the grand jury, upon one Jasper Fisher. At noon they pleaded not guilty.

John D. Jones was excused as a juror upon showing a certificate from Dr. Pike of his ill health.

Messrs. Dickson, Sutherland, Arthur Brown, Bennett and Kirkpatrick were in court Wednesday.

The Pearson case was called at 10.20 a. m., Mr. Harry E. Highton for the defense, Prosecuting Attorney Dickson, assisted by Mr. David Evans, for the prosecution. The witnesses for the prosecution were all present, according to roll call. The day was spent in impeaching a jury. The indictment was read, charging H. H. Pearson with murder in the first degree, committed at Forest Green, in Juab, January, 10, 1885. The jury are to be kept together during the whole trial.

During recess a motion for a new trial in the DeWitt Watts case was denied, and the defendant was called for sentence. A petition was handed in by defendant's counsel signed by over 200 citizens of his neighborhood for the leniency of the court, which was taken under advisement until this morning.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION.

One red, roan, stud COLT, three white feet, branded L J on the right thigh, and about three years old.

If not claimed and the damages paid, will be sold on Monday, the 11th of October, at 10 o'clock, at the pound.

D. C. THOMPSON, Poundkeeper.

Matysville, Piute Co., U. T., Oct. 1, 1885.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, he can experience or otherwise. It contains list of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. One hundred and fifty-three editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Apply to GEO. P. HOWELL & CO., NEWS-PAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 19 Spruce St. (Printing House Sq.), New York.